



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

catcher, Horned Lark, Chipping Sparrow, Junco or Snowbird, White-crowned Sparrow, Southern Butcher Bird, Audubon Warbler, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

We note that ten of the sixteen figures are from the pencil of Robert J. Sim. They are of unusual excellence. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the work which this paper represents. The data gathered in these investigations will surely furnish incontrovertible data for inquiries such as Mr. MaAtee has begun in a paper reviewed elsewhere in this number. L. J.

On the Collection of Zoölogical Specimens for the Victoria Memorial Museum, Zoölogy. By P. A. Taverner. Canada, Department of Mines, Geological Survey. No. 1234, 1912.

In this little pocket pamphlet of 56 pages Mr. Taverner has not only condensed a complete compendium for collectors of all sorts of zoölogical material with which a great museum should be concerned, but he also gives valuable directions for shipping specimens, methods of collecting, ammunition, other equipment, conduct in the field, and all that goes with the preservation of specimens. In short, it is such a pamphlet as one would find of great value who goes out into the woods and fields for any purpose, and should stimulate those not otherwise inclined to gather specimens to do so. Mr. Taverner's plea to the individual for assistance in building up the Victoria Memorial Museum ought to stir every loyal Canadian to such action as will result in the building of a museum worthy of the wealth and intelligence of Canada. L. J.

Food of Our More Important Flycatchers. By F. E. L. Beal, Assistant, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey — Bulletin No. 44. Issued September 19, 1912.

The species here treated are, the Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Crested Flycatcher, Phoebe, and Black Phoebe. Each is illustrated by the inimitable colored plates of Louis Agassiz Fuertes. The Bulletin covers sixty-six and a half pages. The food of each of the five species is treated in great detail. It is another of the many invaluable studies of the food of our birds. L. J.

Pocket List of Birds of Eastern Massachusetts. Albert P. Morse, Curator of National History. Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. Published by the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. 1912.

"The purpose of this little work is to provide the bird-student in eastern Massachusetts with a handy pocket reminder of 'what, when, and where' to seek." . . . "The List contains 390 species and subspecies. Of these three are probably or certainly extinct; sev-

eral more are extirpated; three are believed to be hybrids; five or six are known or believed to have been introduced; of about 375 remaining, 165 are popularly distinguished as water-birds and 210 are land-birds. Of these, 29 water-birds and 37 land-birds are accidental wanderers from various points of the compass, chiefly from the West and South; 30 more are of decided rarity, leaving about 280 species of somewhat regular occurrence, of which about three-sevenths are water-birds, a relatively large proportion due to the coastwise situation."

These 390 species and subspecies are arranged in systematic sequence following the A. O. U. Check-List implicitly, but adding a number of local or vernacular names. No attempt is made to give descriptions. Relative abundance and status, as well as the times of occurrence are given, and the place of occurrence is stated in the case of each species. The right hand page is left blank for annotations, so that the actual number of printed pages covered by the List is 38. An index covers about 8 pages, and the List closes with about six double pages of "Seasonal Charts," indicating by lines and dashes the actual times of the year when each species is present. This chart is also arranged systematically as to the names of the birds. While there would be some obvious advantages in a chronological arrangement of the species, in the order of their spring migrations, the disadvantage of not knowing where to look for any given species would be great. The print and paper are excellent. The List should prove of great value to students of birds in the region which it covers.

L. J.

Birds in Relation to a Grasshopper Outbreak in California. By Harold C. Bryant. University of California Publications in Zoölogy, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1-20. November 1, 1912.

"An investigation into the relation of birds to a grasshopper outbreak was carried on at Los Banos, Merced County, California, July 11 to 17, 1912.

"Grasshoppers were found to be causing considerable damage to alfalfa and vegetables. An infestation of about fifteen grasshoppers to the square yard appeared to be necessary to cause noticeable damage. In the infested areas the grasshoppers were computed to number from twenty to thirty to the square yard." Observations and the examination of stomach contents showed the following species of birds to be feeding upon grasshoppers: *Agelaius phoeniceus californicus*, *Sturnella neglecta*, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*, *Icterus bullocki*, *Tyrannus verticalis*, *Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*, *Passer domesticus*, *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*, *Oxyechus vociferus*, *Butorides virescens anthonyi*, *Sayoris nigricans*, *Otocoris*